

<b>Title</b>	Proportion of direct-to-diffuse sky irradiance data collected as part of the NCAVEO 2006 Field Campaign.
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<b>Date</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> July 2008
<b>Revision history</b>	First release.
<b>Purpose</b>	To describe the atmospheric data collected on 17th June 2006 using a Delta-T Devices Ltd BF2 sunshine sensor
<b>Data files in the set</b>	bf2_nfc06_20060617_10.txt
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<b>Terms of use</b> <b>(see NEODC website for the full version)</b>	<p>The data may be used for all non-commercial research/project work undertaken by the NCAVEO network, in particular to learn about cal-val issues.</p> <p>If you wish to use the data set please contact the PI listed above. If you intend to publish a paper or give a presentation based on, or making significant use of these data, please consider including the PI(s) as co-author(s) at an early stage in the process.</p> <p>In all cases where the data are used in a presentation or publication, an acknowledgement must be given: for example, "<i>Data from the NCAVEO 2006 Field Campaign are provided courtesy of NCAVEO via the NERC Earth Observation Data Centre (NEODC).</i>"</p>

A Delta-T BF2 sunshine sensor (Figure 1) was used to measure the total and diffuse sky irradiance every minute from 10:30 to 13:00 hours on the 17<sup>th</sup> June 2006, a total of 150 readings. The direct energy of the sun on the instrument is calculated from the difference between the total energy and diffuse component recorded simultaneously.



Figure 1: The BF2 Sunshine Sensor, Source: Sunshine Sensor Type BF2 User Manual, Delta-T Instruments, Burwell, Cambridge, Version 1b, 25<sup>th</sup> March 1999.